MONARCH

"By the Students, for the Community"

Saint Leo College Saint Leo, Florida 1889-90 1989-90 100th Anniversary Building The Future

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OffCampus: The Incinerator Problem, with a Different perspective. Also, a look at the effect of the California earthquake on college campuses.

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OnCampus: Arms and the Man, one students opinion. Also, SGA setting goals for the future.

Spotlight: Sig Ep update. Also, "Moore or Less", an off beat look at SLC life.

Leisure: "Monarch Movies" looks at *Crimes and Misdemeanors.*

Sports: Basketball team shoots for a great season.

Point to Ponder

"The more we try to walk in the spirit, the more determined will be the attacks of darkness. But the one who is in us is stronger than the one who is against us, and we know that we are powerful in that strength of his and can count on it absolutely."

Reflections by Saint Leo the Great

Saint Leo Celebrates,
Community comes together as one

By William Quigley
Editor

The feast of Saint Leo, Nov. 11, afforded a chance for Saint Leo's three diverse communities to come together in prayer, dedication, and dinner. Representatives of the Saint Leo Abbey, Holy Name Priory, and the College all joined together to recognize the uniqueness that is the Saint Leo Community. Monsignor Frank M. Mouch, President of Saint Leo College, was overjoyed at this tri-community gathering, "I am happy and encouraged at such a momentous occasion."

The evening's festivities began with a prayer service to celebrate the feast of Saint Leo and to set the participants towards the mind set of togetherness. Abbot Patrick, abbot of Saint Leo Abbey, presided at the celebration with the Campus Ministry choir providing vocals.

From the prayer service, a procession lead the congregation to Saint Francis Hall, where there was a special dedication of a stained glass window. This spectacular piece of art was created for this special occasion by one of the Abbey's brothers, Brother Paul. Paul is well known artist and has done many paintings for the college campus. Included in his works is the designing Saint Leo College's mascot, the Monarch lion. The window depicts Saint Francis of Assisi, founder of the Franciscan Monks.

After the prayer service and dedication, it was on to a communal dinner. The three communities broke bread together in celebration of the night's festivities.

Brother Paul, with his stained-glass rendition of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Brother Anthony hoped that the spirit of the night's event will continue, "We need, as a community, to do more together than just celebrate. We need to reach out and to get to know the students."

Theresa Pepe, President of Campus Ministry, expressed how many of the Saint Leo College students felt, "I was happy to see that we could all come together as a single community."

As part of the dinner, Dr. James J. Horgan, Professor of History and Chair of Social Sciences, gave a speech on the three name-sakes of Saint Leo. The first of these was Pope Leo the Great, for whom the College is named. The second "Leo" was another Pope Leo, who was pontiff during the year Saint Leo was founded. The third and most important "Leo" was Leo Haid; he was abbot of Maryhelp and Bishop of North Carolina. It was he who made the decision to found the College, and it is he who is the true "Leo" of Saint

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Roderick burns

By William Quigley
Editor

A fire on Thursday, October 26, destroyed personal belongings and damaged several rooms on the second floor of Roderick Hall where female students reside. The problem could have been more acute because the fire alarms in the building did not go off. Students who were in the dorm building said they heard some smoke alarms, but the fire alarms themselves did not activate properly. Frankie Minor, Director of Residential Life, said, "Although the system was tested in August, the alarms did not work during the emergency. Until we can replace the old system with an entirely new one, a security guard will be on duty 24 hours a day to watch the dorm building."

The fire, which began about 11:30 p.m., started on the dresser of one of the students who was not in the room at the time. According to a student, who does not wish to be identified, stated, "The person who's room caught on fire is well known for using candles and leaving them lit even when she was not in the room." As of the date of this publication, the San Antonio Fire Department has not released their official report.

Minor explained that the school is doing everything possible to rectify the situation. "A special unit will be brought in to clean the rooms and the clothes of the students." these things are being done even though, "The housing contract, signed by every resident of Saint Leo College, releases the school from being liable for lost or damaged personal belongings of students."

Minor also plans on, "Cleaning the perimeter rooms first, and then cleaning those hit hardest by the fire. This is so we can have the less damaged areas livable as quickly as possible." Those students in the "rooms" where the fire was centered have been relocated. The other students whose rooms were around and who received only minor damage have either made alternative arrangements, or they are continuing to live in the rooms.

SGA: optimism for the future

By William Quigley
Editor

The *Monarch*, in its Oct. 27 edition, attacked the Student Government Association (SGA) for not allowing the Student Senate the power to be truly representative. Less than a week after that meeting, I attended an SGA executive board meeting. The purpose for my attendance was to learn what the response was to the article; I was shocked at the response. Rather than being enraged over the attack, the SGA Board was in the opposite mood. They wanted hear what I thought the problems were within the Student Government. They not only listened but also decided to allow me to speak at the next SGA meeting, to tell the group, in general, what I thought the problems (with the Senate and the Student Government) were. It is this kind of responsible leadership, where people are ready and willing to listen to criticisms of there job, that pushes the SGA in the right direction.

After leaving that SGA Board meeting, I was somewhat optimistic on where the SGA was going from here. This optimism was not betrayed at the next Student Senate meeting on Nov. 6. For the first time in two years, this meeting turned out to be somewhat useful, and relevant student issues were discussed. For the first time, club announcements were pushed back in lieu of more important and pressing issues. There was discussion on Lake Jovita, the food service, and, more importantly, a discussion on the role of the student in the Senate system. This last discussion was the most important development and issue discussed at that meeting. Like our own United Sates Senate, most of the Student Government legislative work is done in committee. When the Student Senate was asked, how many were members of a committee, roughly less than 20% said "yes." This is sad; for the simple reason, if there is going to be any improvement in student life, it must begin within these committees.

By the end of the Senate meeting, some progress had been made by the SGA. Many of the charges made in the previous editorial were answered by the executive board (i.e.: releasing their budget and Senate approval of the two new executive board members). These two changes have shown that there is willingness within SGA to try to improve. Now, the rest of the problem can begin to be rectified by student involvement. As I said in the last article, the key word in Student Government Association is **student.** Without the active participation of the students of Saint Leo College, there will be no changes. Walking around campus, I hear many students complain about the way of life here. At the same time, they complain when pressed into answering or attempting to answer the problems; they run away from their responsibilities. It is this type of attitude that is going to continue to ruin the chances of the SGA really making a difference on campus.

This editorial is not throwing all the fault upon the Senate; as one student pointed out, many students simply do not know what their responsibilities are as an SGA representative. Furthermore, many students do not understand the fact that we all are a part of the student government. It is up to the executive board to continue to show the leadership as they did at the last Senate meeting. They must continue to hammer into the Senate its responsibilities. They must demand that the students work to better the school. One observer, who has been to many Senate meetings, said, "This (Senate Meeting) was the most productive, interesting, and important meeting than any meeting I can remember; we did more than just make announcements, we did our jobs." Let us hope that this commitment, by both Senate and executive board, continues for the sake of all students!

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

Recently, I was having problems with my car. Now, I have little mechanical inclination, so I had a few of my male friends look at it for me. Their conclusion was that there were problems with the carburetor, and I should take it in to a shop and have it serviced professionally. So, I took it to Peyton's Chevron in downtown Dade City. The mechanic there said they would take care of it, and I could pick it up that evening. When I came to pick it up, the attendant on duty said that it was indeed the carburetor, and it was now fixed. However, when I got in my car to drive back to Saint Leo, I found that the engine would start, I could put the car into reverse or neutral but not into drive. I was furious! There was no problem with this when I drove to the station, so what had happened in the meantime? I left my poor little car there overnight and came back the next morning. The mechanic assured me that he did not know what had happened, but they would again try to fix whatever was wrong. When I came back that evening to pick my car up, the owner told me that it would cost me more to repair whatever had happened while it was in the station the previous day. Now I was really upset. My friend, who had driven me to the station, and I asked the owner if he had any written repair policy. He stated that it did not matter and would not even discuss with us what repairs had been done. He was surly, rude and unprofessional. At this point, I was so fed up, I just paid the man. While I did this, my friend told the owner that he could not get away with abusing Saint Leo College students. A younger man, who identified himself as the owner's son, then proceeded to get in my friend's face, swearing and threatening to do bodily harm to him. (I looked up the Florida law, and this constituted an assault according to Ch. 784-784.001). My friend and I both left very angry.—This was no way for a business person to treat a customer; but, I thought, my little car was finally fixed.

I was wrong. The mechanics had apparently left off a gasket on my carburetor when they were "fixing" it. The next day when I drove my car across campus, I smelled a strong odor of gas. I stopped and observed gasoline leaking all over my engine. The "service" station was obviously more interested in getting my money rather than fixing my car. I was told later that if I had kept driving that morning, my engine would have blown up! I do not know why the gasket was left off my carburetor. They had my car for two full days, don't you think they would have tested my car out before they charged me for their services. The people at this service station are, at the very least, incompetent, unprofessional and rude. I would recommend to all Saint Leo College students to be very careful in choosing where to have their cars fixed.

I would like to take this time to sincerely thank Mr. Tracy Allen, an employee of Marriott who works in Plant Operations. He looked at my engine after it started leaking gas and informed me that my gasket was missing. He took the time to explain to me what was wrong and then fixed it himself. My deepest gratitude.

Sincerely,

Katie Delaney

Monarch

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President's Corner

By Msgr. Frank M. Mouch
President, Saint Leo College

This is being written in the aftermath of Parents' Weekend. The whole three days were so well planned and carried out. I heard the highest compliments for the school and those who conducted the events enjoyed by the visiting families.

Shortly before, I received a letter from Father Charles Ryan, who spent his sabbatical leave on our campus last year. Writing from Nigeria, he observes, "Many things have gotten worse since I left here in 1988—basic food stuffs cost much more, and there is a lot of starvation and related illness. I still find myself comparing the suffering of the students here with the easy life of the Saint Leo people, but, I suppose, the fact is that it is two different worlds, and it's hard to know how they will ever meet." I read his words and immediately thought that he chose to return to this poor country, in which he has work for going on two decades.

Saint Leo College may not have the fanciest of buildings or the nicest of appurtenances, but we can hold our own against many colleges in this country. At the same time, we, in the United States, almost always enjoy conditions of living which far exceed those of the large majority of the world. And part of becoming educated is to be knowledgeable and appreciative of the manner of life of the rest of the world.

Father Ryan puts it this way: "It is only now that I am settled back here that I see what a valuable experience it has been for me (to be at Saint Leo College). I find myself looking at everything in a new light, and I think with a great deal more objectivity." Most of us cannot travel to a distant and different land, as Father Ryan did, coming to be with us. We can, however, try to learn from our studies, from the

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Pearson promotes responsibility

By LeeAnne Lizak
Monarch Staff Writer

Employed by Saint Leo College for a few years now, many students may already know Suzanne Pearson. Pearson is the new Resident Director of the College's Westside Residence Halls. Basically, she has switched her office and taken on a new title. In August of 1986, Pearson began working at Saint Leo in the Division of Freshman Studies; soon after, she became a secretary for the Academic Support Office. Working on campus, she naturally heard of the opening for the RD position. This Dade City native highly enjoys athletics, such as softball, basketball, and volleyball. Pearson attended Lake City Community College on a softball scholarship, and it is there that she acquired her A.A. degree. Pearson received her B.A. in management from Saint Leo. Her intention is to obtain her M.A. in guidance and counseling from the University of South Florida. She hopes meet this goal by April 1990. Pearson enjoys working with the students and would like to see people "get involved." She says that if any student has any gripes, complaints, or ideas, then the student should bring them up at the Student Government Association meetings. She wishes for students to excel not only academically but also socially. She does have expectations of the students; that is, she expects them "to take responsibility for their actions. One must accept the consequences of those actions." She acknowledges that she does not delight in the disciplinary aspects of her job, but it is "necessary." In turn, she believes there are expectations that the students may have of her; she apprehends these to be consistency, fairness and an understanding of where the student is "coming from." Her motto is "firm, fair and consistent." Her door is always open, whether a student wants to grumble or simply wants to fraternize.

Scott Cameron: Semper Fi

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

Who is that guy with the funny looking haircut? It is not funny, it is Marine Corps standard! The owner of it is junior Scott Cameron.

Cameron, a 21 year-old Asbury Park, N. J. native, is unique among Saint Leo College students. The political science major is also in the United States Marine Corps. This past summer, he attended Marine Officer Candidate School in Quantico, Va. This grueling and rigorous course was the first step in Cameron's quest to become an officer in the United States Marine Corps.

Having enlisted in December of last year, he has to go through one more summer course in Quantico. In the meantime, he is attending college full-time to earn his Bachelor's degree. Once he has completed all requirements, he will be commissioned as a Second Lieutenant. When he is on active duty, he can opt for going to Law School which he would like to do. The Marine Corps will also pick up the tab.

Cameron has not decided on whether to make a career out of the Corps. He does know that he wants to be in the Military Police and, also, to serve on Embassy duty. Cameron has strong family ties to the corps which led to decision to join; both his grandfather and father were Marines, as is his younger brother, who has a Marine Corps scholarship at the University of Florida.

This is Cameron's first semester at Saint Leo College. He transferred from the University of South Florida, where he attended classes at night while working a day construction job. He stated that he really enjoys being at Saint Leo. "I felt like I fit in right away," Cameron related. "I also really like the campus and the small-school atmosphere."

When not in classes or doing school work, you can most often find Cameron outside. He iterates that he "loves all kinds of sports and outdoor activities." He also works part-time in the Cage. He also found time to join and participate in the Debate Society and the Young Republicans.

Junior Scott Cameron, is not only a Saint Leo student, he is also a U.S. Marine Core member. Photo by Colleen Flanagan.

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On the Left

On the Right

Flag burning

By David Peterson
Monarch Staff Writer

Yes friends, we are living in precarious times indeed. Debauchery has increased, drugs are destroying the cohesion of our cities, crime is up (especially murder), mortality is up, violence is up-the list goes on and on. And now, as if we did not have enough problems on our hands with drugs, AIDS, crime, poverty, inadequate education system, and the deficit, we have a new national "problem"-flag burning.

Yes friends, here in this great plurality of a nation we call **America**, we actually have a few people who do not necessarily believe in all the policies and actions of the land of the free. And there are some whose feelings are so strong that, in protest, they take ol'glory and set it aflame.

Now naturally this upsets quite a few people, especially the patriotically sensitive nationalists of the political right. "America," they shout from the roof-tops, "love it or leave it!" In a desperate effort to protect the nations "symbol," they seem to have coerced a relitively rational Congress into considering various laws to ban any desecration of the American_Flag and even an amendment to the Constitution to out-law such heinous expressions of free speech.(Bush supports the amendment). In fear of seeming "un-patriotic," Democrats and Republicans jumped on the bandwagon. Though perhaps saving their re-election bids, they have done this nation a grave dishonor.

Let me first get something straight: to me the burning of the flag (which is at the center of the controversy) is a rather immature action at best. Politically, it is non-efficacious and counter-productive towards instigating any real changes in a given system. Even so, no matter how radical, repulsive, or ignorant it seems to many of us, we have no right to ban a form of free speech protected by the constitution.

Yes, it is protected by the constitution-an opinion held by the Warren Court of the 60's and 70's and the conservative heavy Renquist Court of the 80's. In fact it was a U.S. Supreme Court decision that struck down a Texas law banning desecration of the flag at the beginning of the summer that stirred up the issue. A recent case before the Illinois Supreme Court, involving the City of Chicago's ban on desecration, held up the constitutionality of such a law.

What are we trying to protect with such a ban anyway? America, or a symbol of what we think America stands for? Many think it is the former. It is, after all, just a piece of woven cloth. America and its principles will not go to pieces if a few misguided individuals burn a representation of it.

As a matter of fact, the irony of this situation is that the very act of desecration reaffirms the very potency of the values the flag stands for.. Was not this nation founded on the rights of the people to dissent? Or have we now decided that any criticism of national policies, whether verbal, or as in burning a flag, symbolic, should be outlawed because it disturbs out patriotic sensibilities?

And let us remember that what the flag represents has not always been so great. We must remember that at one time it stood for something that included violating others freedom and rights (i.e. slavery). Many times it stood for the right that included genocide (yes, you read it correctly-genocide-why do you think nearly 10 million Native Americans vanished?)!

To ban the desecration of the flag is to close the door on a valid form of dissent. To do so is, in short, in violation of our constitutional rights. To do so, also will include the continuance of the myopic vision created in the image of the emotionally laden, reactionary conserviticm that holds indisputable, though unfortunate sway over politics in this nation of the free.

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

Thomas Jefferson stated in 1801 during his inaugural address that the hall mark of democracy was the toleration of dissenting views, no matter how odious or unpopular they might be. It is to America's credit that we have mostly done so throughout our history. Jefferson, however, qualified this toleration to extend only to the limit that it would not cause harm to the Republic.

We are faced today with yet another divisive issue; that being the question of whether to tolerate the desecration of the flag. In a 5-4 decision this summer, the Supreme Court ruled in the Johnson case that the state could NOT prohibit such desecration of the flag. Mr. Johnson's act of desecration five years ago in Dallas, in itself, posed no danger to the Republic.

This writer took the opportunity to spend from May 1987 to March 1988 on the Demilitarized Zone between North and South Korea. Such an experience provides a unique perspective of what it means to be an American. It is reassuring to know when one is engaged in a trying job in an alien land, those who sent you there are supporting you. That support is tangibly manifested in a common identifying bond: the American flag.

Morale is a funny thing. A small nation with high morale can hold off enemies much larger than itself. A large nation, without morale, will collapse upon itself. History is strewn with such corpses. The Byzantine Empire, one the world's strongest and most illustrious societies, lost its ability to care for itself. It was overwhelmed in 1453 by the Ottoman Turks. The Ottoman's themselves collapsed earlier this century, as did Imperial Germany. And for those fighting men on the fronts, there is nothing like the people at home not giving a damn. If the effort doesn't matter, just open up the front door.

What awe must have gone through the mind of a young attorney who saw his new nation's flag still flying after a battle with a superior enemy! He would express his feeling in a poem that was destined to become that country's anthem. Or the joy of a young naval aviator, shot down in the Pacific War, to see the American flag flying from his rescuer's ship! Or even the harried and haggard Marines, to see their flag implanted upon a mountain height after a vicious battle!

But what of today? For today, it is legal to desecrate that symbol! They speak of the freedoms the symbol stands for, even the destruction that symbol? What they forget is the responsibilities those freedoms incur. The flag-burners know very well that they desecrate a sacred symbol. For that is their intent. Their butane is the dagger that slashes at society's jugular. They revel in the lifeforce that pours from society's wounds.

So why care for a society that tolerates the destruction of a caricature of itself? One bad idea is tolerable. The collective toleration of massed insidious ideas is a danger to the Republic. It is tantamount to national suicide. If you love America, do not tolerate its impending death. Please, do not tolerate the desecration of the symbol that unites all Americans.

Lake Jovita still closed

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

Rod Deutscher of the San Antonio City Council spoke in Selby Auditorium on the condition of Lake Jovita on Oct. 25. This speech was sponsored by the Young Republicans.

Deutscher stated that the lake remains closed because of an intolerable chloroform count. This chloroform count results from human fecal material. This material has been mainly introduced into the lake from broken sewer lines.

Saint Leo College has repaired its part of the broken sewer lines that were polluting the lake. In addition, a retention pool is to be built in the Bowl to filter waste materials from McDonald Center.

Pollution had also been spewing into the lake from broken sewer lines of the Saint Leo Sewage Treatment Plant and Marmion Cafeteria. These problems have also been corrected. San Antonio has also taken measures to correct run-off from citrus groves surrounding the lake, according to Deutscher.

The only remaining problem is Saint Leo Abbey, according to Deutscher. As of this time, the Abbey has not fixed their broken sewer lines. Deutscher implied that this could lead to the closing of Saint Leo College if Saint Leo's Sewage Treatment Plant is closed by the state. However, John Weicherding, Vice President for Operations, stated that such an occurrence is unlikely. "There is no eminent threat nor danger to this institution," stated Weicherding, "Saint Leo College will continue to function." Weicherding also iterated that Saint Leo College has its own wells, as well as other back up systems.

San Antonio has plans to remove harmful fish from the lake as well as harmful plants. They will be replaced with helpful oxygenating plants. If everything works out, Lake Jovita will soon be opened.

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traveled faculty and from the students on campus who come from foreign lands. They have much to contribute to the education of us all, and we have much to learn as we mature toward a wider understanding of who we are in this world of ours. God is good to share with us such individuals as Father Ryan and our foreign students.

The incinerator, boom or bust

Instead of Edmund Burke and the *Federalist Papers*, I have to admit I spent my youth reading westerns. So, even though I should be an expert on the French Revolution, I can probably tell you more about the Lincoln County War or the Shoot-out at the OK Corral. It's a fixture of all Western range wars that each side would hire gunfighters to champion its interests. This is the story of a latter-day gunfighter, a man named Hugh Kaufman, who came to my town, won his shoot-out by terrorizing the community, and left to fight again. Of course, gunfighters today use the 6 o'clock news instead of the Colt .45, but they deal in fear and are paid in notoriety.

Atchison County, Missouri, has 8,000 people, half of our population at the turn of the century and 7 percent less than 10 years ago. The county has essentially no industry. The leading source of income in the area is Social Security, with farm income a distant second. A small Presbyterian college here has a theater program famous throughout the Midwest and several satellite campuses that rank highest in the nation for student loan defaults. At least running studnent loan scams shows more entrepreneurial imagination than is normally found in this depressed area.

Late last year, Waste-Tech, Inc., a Colorado subsidiary of Amoco, announced it was considering our county as a site for an incinerator of hazardous wastes-mostly oil refinery wastes, printers' ink, dry-cleaning fluids, and agricultural chemicals. The initial reaction to the news was positive. the small-town papers, civic groups, and chambers of commerce favored the project. When opposition did develop, the first signs were letters to the editor in the local newspapers quoting from environmental groups such as Greenpeace. Soon, handwritten fliers announced the arrival of a high EPA official in Atchison County to speak in opposition to the project.

Now, this seemed strange to me. After all, the company planning to build the incinerator had made it clear that the EPA felt that incineration was the "best available technology" to handle the wastes in question. So why were the opponents of the project bringing in someone from the EPA to speak against official EPA policy?

Enter Hugh Kaufman. Kaufman first gained wide-spread attention when he blew the whistle on Rita Lavelle's dilatory cleanup of Superfund waste sites. However, that wasn't the first time that Kaufman had been at odds with the EPA. In fact, under the Reagan administration, the EPA was stopped by court order from firing Kaufman. Well known as a spokesman for the radical environmental fringe, Kaufman receives 8 to 10 invitations a month to speak against various projects across the country during his leave time and on the weekends.

The scene was set for the confrontation. In the western novels of my youth, the showdown would have occurred in the dusty main street of our small town, but Main Street is a lousy place for sound bites on the evening news, so Kaufman spoke at the local high school gym. The gunfighter of the past would have been tall, taciturn and unshaven. Kaufman, on the other hand, is short, bespectacled, and personable, not the type of figure to strike fear into the heart of the populace.

Of course, it could hardly have been called a confrontation: Waste-Tech declined to attend. This was a major mistake because Kaufman made serious and incorrect allegations that cried out for immediate response. With the program held on a Saturday, the charges Kaufman make dominated the news all day Sunday with no reply from anyone on the other side.

In a telephone conversation with a Waste-Tech official, I asked if the company regretted its decision not to attend. He said it did not. However, it was clear the Waste-Tech's absence made an impression on the fold in attendance. The only way to deal with Kaufman's irresponsible attacks was to answer them forthrightly, honestly, and most of all, promptly. Waste-Tech's unwillingness to do so had to give even supporters of the project pause.

Kaufman began his remarks by accusing Waste-Tech of "potential fraud and illegalities" in a permit application for a similar plant in western Nebraska. He called for a Nebraska grand jury investigation of these "criminal acts." The Nebraska attorney general did investigate Kaufman's charges and found them without basis. The attorney general's office remarked that it had some difficulty in its investigation because Kaufman failed to answer five different requests for substantiation of his charges in writing. One of the central charges made by Kaufman was the alleged failure to list an existing plant in Colorado in the application. Not only did Waste-Tech mention the plant in the appropriate place, but it gave tours of the plant to people from Nebraska and Atchison County. the company also mentioned the plant, and its exemplary test results, in each of its public presentation in Atchison County.

Kaufman went of to call hazardous waste incineration the "most dangerous operation in the world." The U.S. Congress doesn't think so: its Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976 bans the disposal of hazardous wastes in landfills, but allows incineration. The EPA contends that emissions from incinerators are a minor

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The earthquake shakes up students

(CPS)-Like everyone else involved in the devastating earthquake that shook the San Francisco area October 17th, students are trying to put their lives back together. In doing so, they're facing closed campus buildings, nights camped outside, canceled classes, and even guilt feelings.

One psychologist predicts it will take a long time for college life to return to normal and that, in the trauma's wake, students' grades may suffer.

"There's a lot of uncertainty, a lot of stress, at this point, " said Bill Georges, assistant housing director of Stanford University, where 304 students may be forced to move permanently.

The quake immediately displaced 420 Stanford students.

At the University of California-Santa Cruz (UCSC), just eight miles from the epicenter of the quake, some dorm residents were "still sleeping outside to rest their nerves" four days after the initial shock, reported Armin Quiring, a campus hotline volunteer at UCSC.

Most of the colleges in the area canceled classes for at least one day, and some, like Golden Sate University, San Francisco Community College, UCSC, and Stanford were shut down for three days.

Some schools were relatively undamaged. At the university of California at Berkeley, for example, one student reported watching in fear as the quake threatened to burst the huge windows of the library and shower everyone inside with glass. However, the windows held, and the campus, in general, suffered seemingly few structural consequences.

About 200,000 students are enrolled at the 23 major two-year and four-year campuses in the area hit by the quake, which registered 6.9 on the Richter Scale and was felt as far away as 350 miles from its epicenter.

Officials were still trying to figure out the number of dead. A week afterward, the death toll had reached 47 people, with another 160 people still missing. Almost 3,100 were treated in area hospitals for injuries. At least 6,300 people were displaced from their homes, 4,500 in Santa Cruz.

Near Santa Clara University alone, the quake caused five deaths and 900 injuries, damaging as many as 800 houses and 150 business. Emergency officials first estimates were that it would take at least 260 million to put Santa Clara back together.

No fatalities have been reported at any college campuses in the area.

Stanford may have suffered the worst physical damage of the schools in the region.

Twenty-four of its major buildings have been closed "indefinitely" because of structural damage, reported spokeswomen Eileen Walsh.

Students were shuffled into temporary housing, and classes relocated to temporary building space, she added.

Even those who survived without significant damage to their routines had stories to tell.

Robyn Carter, a UCSC sophomore, was in class when the quake hit. "Usually I don't even get up (during an earthquake) But then it didn't stop, and I got really scared."

Students sitting nearest to the classroom exit crowded under the doorway, generally the safest place to be indoors, leaving the rest of the class to dive under desks.

It wasn't until the students filed outside, where they were greeted by huge billowing clouds of dust, loose rocks everywhere and the sound of piercing emergency sirens, that they had an inkling of the tremor's severity.

After witnessing such scenes, many students report having a hard time thinking about school. "I haven't been able to study anything besides earthquake news," Carter said.

College life for the students caught in the earthquake is not likely to return to normal soon, observed Daniel Sachau, a psychology professor at Mankato State University in Minnesota.

After major disasters, Sachua said, people experience different degrees of post-traumatic stress, from slight depression to amnesia, where a person literally denies the incident ever happened.

Students, he added, might find it difficult to concentrate on school. Some might even be inclined to drop out.

"I would think a few college students, especially those from out of state, might take it as an excuse to go somewhere else,"Sachau predicted.

In response, Stanford President Donald Kennedy ordered professors to "consider the stress of the event" in postponing assignments and exams in coming months.

Most other schools like Golden Sate University announced they would open their safe classrooms, but leave it to professors to settle their students' schedules for the time being.

David Brodie, a student at the University of California's Hastings College of Law in San Francisco, said his feelings went from terror during the quake to "a good feeling" the next day.

The daily routine of classes and studying, he said, was interrupted. "It was like summer break or something. You feel guilty if you're having too much fun."

"I feel sort of guilty because nothing bad happened to my house," Carter added. "For a lot of people, it's a vacation."

Indeed, there were reports of post-quake tennis matches and beer parties from some students who, Sachau suggested, may be trying to cope by pretending it did not have an effect on them.

Some campus residents have reassumed a seemingly nonchalant view of earth tremors. An aftershock measuring 4.8 on the Richter Scale rocked 15,000 fans who showed up to watch the University of Utah-Stanford football game at Stanford Stadium on October 21. After a few moments of apprehension and confusion, however, officials merely restarted the game.

Down the coast in Los Angeles, where "The Big One" long predicted by seismologists is expected to tear up the area some time during the next 30 years, students profess not to be worried.

"I'm not really afraid of it happening,"

see QUAKE pg. 9

Saint Leo College - A magnifice

Centennial: the founders of SLC

By James J.Horgan
Professor of History

Every college has "founders" and most celebrate an annual Founders' Day, as we do on November 10, the feast of the Solemnity of Saint Leo. But who knows who they are or anything about them?

In Saint Leo's case, the issue is complicated. No one came here, singly or in a group, to settle the place at one blow. There is no "official" list of people recognized as "the" founders, nor does any sense of them survive in our common memory. The term "founder of Saint Leo" has many implications. A number of figures played a significant role.

Judge Edmund Dunne, who established the Catholic Colony of San Antonio in 1881-1882, envisioned a college for his colonists and on February 7, 1889, donated the 36 acres along Lake Jovita on which the college was built. He was not on hand for its opening in 1890, but he deserves mention among the founders for his vision and contribution.

Benedictine Archabbot Boniface Wimmer of Saint Vincent Archabbey in Latrobe, Pa., is the godfather of Saint Leo. When Judge Dunne was seeking a German-speaking priest to minister to San Antonio's colonists (who were unhappy with their feisty Irish pastor Rev. John O'Boyle), Wimmer responded to St. Augustine Bishop John Moore's 1886 appeal for a bilingual priest. Archabbot Bonifice dispatched Fr. Gerard Pilz, OSB and accepted Moore's offer of Benedictine jurisdiction over all of what was then Hernando County; but Wimmer died in 1887 without seeing the establishment of the project he had set in motion.

Gerard Pilz was the promoter of the concept of a Benedictine college for Florida, the first Catholic college in the state. Arriving in the Catholic Colony in the midst of cannon fire on May 12, 1886, he later wrote to the archabbot, "We will be offered 40 acres gratis, but the condition is or will be made that we have to build the college on it. A nicer, better, and more beautiful location we can never get.——If we keep San Antonio or stay in Florida, we must, in time, have a college."

Founder Father Charles Mohr, upper right, and pioneer brothers on the steps of the College Building about 1892. Photo Abbey Archives.

Pilz's appeal was endorsed, but Saint Vincent was a thousand miles away——too far for supervision and support. In 1888, jurisdiction for the Benedictine mission of San Antonio was transferred to Mary Help of Christians Abbey (now called Belmont) in North Carolina, five hundred miles closer to the Florida outpost. Fr. Gerard himself could not remain for the opening of the college he had so vigorously promoted. He was recalled to Maryhelp Abbey on November 9, 1889, and died there two years later.

Leo Haid, abbot of Maryhelp and bishop of North Carolina, is the principal founder and namesake of Saint Leo College and Abbey. It was he who made the decision to establish the college and he who accepted Judge Dunne's grant of 36 Lake Jovita acres. He also secured a charter from the state legislature on June 4, 1889, empowering the Order of St. Benedict of Florida to "have and possess the right and power of conferring the usual academic and other degrees granted by any college in this State."

The name of Frederick Hoesel is on the charter as one of the three members of the "Order of St. Benedict of Florida," along with those of Haid and Pilz. The abbot served as the first president of "St. Leo's College," as it was originally called, but he appointed Hoesel as its first "director," the term at the time for the operating head of the school. However, Fr. Frederick——who might have become a founder of Saint Leo——never reached Florida. Traveling from his previous post at Saint Mary's in Newark, N.J., he stopped at Mary help Abbey and died there of tuberculosis on July 31, 1889.

While Leo Haid had the largest influence in bringing Saint Leo into being, he had many irons in the fire at his North Carolina see and, in fact, made only four recorded trips to his namesake college. Once the school was under way, he had little to do with its day-to-day operations.

Also counted among the founders of Saint Leo are those who were present at the time the college-monastery was dedicated on September 14, 1890, who had some formal attachment to the institution and who contributed to its creation. In this sense of the term, there were 14 of them: eight professed Benedictines, three candidates for the brotherhood, a cleric, a student, and a layman. They arrived in stages, all but two sent down from Maryhelp Abbey as the need for them arose.

Father Roman Kirchner was Gerard Pilz's replacement as pastor of Saint Anthony's Church and supervised the erecting of the original college building in 1889-1890. The Benedictine brothers, who with eleven local workmen did the actual construction of the building, were Brothers Leonard Metzger, Thomas Napiecek, Gilbert Koberzynski, and Charles Eckel, along with brother-candidates Anthony Poiger, Leo Fuchsbuechler, and John Steltzer.

In addition, the priest-faculty arrived in the summer of 1890: Frs. Benedict Roth, Charles Mohr, and Basil Singer, joined by Frater Leo Panoch in the course of the first academic year. George Schwarz of San Antonio was a member of the pioneer student body and the college's first "scholastic," that is, candidate for the priesthood. Finally, Dr. Joseph F. Corrigan served on the staff from opening day as the college "attending physician."

These were all "founders." But Saint Leo was the mission of a distant abbey 540 miles away. Nearly half of these men were called back to North Carolina or went on to other assignments. Koberzynski and Eckel were master carpenters and too valuable for Haid to give up permanently. They returned to Maryhelp, as did Metzger. Singer joined St. Bernard Abbey, in Alabama, after a year on the Saint Leo faculty. Panoch went into parish work in Quincy, Florida. Steltzer did not persevere.

There is another sense of the term "founders of Saint Leo:" those who committed themselves when Saint Leo became an autonomous Benedictine College and monastery on its own, independent of Maryhelp Abbey, on September 17, 1894. Eleven monks decided to cast themselves loose from their motherhouse abbey and take responsibility for their own affairs——both achievements and blunders——and to trust the strength of their own community as an independent house.

Benedictines take a vow of stability and must "transfer" their pledge when moving to a new community. What is noteworthy about the formal document signed on May 11, 1894, by these eleven founders was what they transferred their stability from Maryhelp Abbey not to a "monastery" but to Saint Leo College, which was the only tangible ecclesiastical entity here. On September 17 of that year, the Vatican confirmed the arrangement, and Saint Leo became a "canonical priory" of its own (elevated to an abbey in 1902).

These eleven Benedictine founders numbered five priests, one cleric, and five brothers (six of half whom are also founders in the other sense of being present on the opening day of the college).

see CENTENNIAL pg. 11

St. Leo, the man behind the name

Saint Leo, surnamed 'the Great', was born in Rome of a noble Tuscan family late in the 4th century. He spent his early years in Rome and while as a young man, joined the ranks of the Roman clergy, ministering as archdeacon under Pope Celestine I and Sixtus III from 430-439. His work for the church was considerable, oftentimes addressing heretical groups speaking in defense of the Catholic faith. Cassian, a founder of the Abbey of Saint Victor in Marseilles, proclaimed Leo, "the glory of the Church and the sacred ministry"-a lot said for just a simple deacon!

Pope John XXIII on Nov. 11, 1961, issued an Encyclical Letter commemorating the 15th centenary of the death of Saint Leo the Great. Excerpts from the celebrated letter reads as follows:

At the request of the court of Ravanna, the Pope sent Saint Leo to Gaul to settle a dispute between the patrician Aetius and the prefect Albinus. It was while Leo was engaged on this mission that Sixtus III died. Recognizing Leo's unrivaled theological learning and practical wisdom in diplomacy and the conduct of affairs, the Roman Catholic Church could think of no more worthy candidate for Christ's vicarious power on earth than this deacon.

Hence on Sept. 29th, 440, he was consecrated bishop and entered upon his sovereign pontificate. He discharged this office with such mastery and ability that he must be reckoned among the most illustrious of the early popes, few of whom reigned longer than he. He died in Nov. 461, and was buried in the porch of the Vatican Church.

Pope Leo sent legates to the Council of Chalcedon in 451, a council "renowned alike for its solemn definition of the doctrine of the two natures in God's Incarnate Word, and its recognition of the magisterial primacy of the Roman Pontiff. Ratification of this Council's acts were delayed due to the thwarting of the 28th Canon which sought to place the See of Constantinople over all the other churches of the east, even those with greater antiquity.

Pope Benedict XIV, who made Saint Leo a Doctor of the Church on Oct. 12, 1754, wrote these word of him, "It was due to his excelling virtue, his teaching, and his most vigilant zeal as shepherd of his people, that he won from our forefathers the title Great. In expounding the deeper mysteries of our faith and vindicating it against the errors that assail it, in imparting disciplinary rules and moral precepts, the excellence of his teaching is so radiant with the majestic richness of priestly eloquence and has so won the admiration of the world and the enthusiasm alike of Councils, Fathers and writers of the church, that fame and reputation of this wisest of popes can hardly be rivaled by any other of the church's holy doctors."

Thank you to Father Leo who provided the information for this story

nt past - A future with purpose

Marion Bowman: a pillar of SLC

By John A. Merullo
Contributing Editor

The Right Rev. Marion Bowman, O.S.B. is most certainly a man of many titles. He was Abbot of Saint Leo Abbey from 1954 to 1969, President of Saint Leo College from 1970 to 1971, a member of the Board of Trustees from 1969 to 1988 and is a friend to nearly all who know him.

Father Marion was born Robert Bowman 84 years ago in Lebanon, Ky. In 1918, when he was in the seventh grade, his family moved to San Antonio, Fla. Young Bowman was enrolled as a day student in Saint Leo which was then, more or less, a college preparatory school. He had to walk three miles a day to school and three miles back home again.

Bowman graduated from Saint Leo at the top of a class of 12 students in 1923. The fall after graduation, he entered the monastery, having his novitiate at St. Bernard's Abbey in Alabama.

Upon taking his vows at age 25, then-Frater Marion returned to Saint Leo to teach at the prep school and to do what they then called "prefecting"—an approximate equivalent to the modern resident assistant.

After taking a year off from teaching, 1928, to complete his bachelor's degree at St. Vincent's Archabbey in Latrobe, Pa., Bowman returned to Saint Leo again where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1931.

As a member of faculty once again, Father Marion took on a new role in 1932, one he would have for the next 20 years: he became the director of the Saint Leo athletic program. "In the '30s," he reports, "with the Depression, we [the Abbey] couldn't afford to pay someone to be coach, so they gave me the job."

So committed to coaching was Father Marion that in 1970, the College named its new gymnasium facility the Marion Bowman Activities Center.

Father Marion also taught mathematics, chemistry, and physics at the prep school. He received a master's degree from Fordham University in 1943.

In 1954, Father Marion was named Abbot of Saint Leo Abbey, and under his leadership, the Saint Leo once again became a college (it had been a college from its inception until 1920). After the college expanded to a four-year college from a junior college in 1963, the prep school was abolished.

After the Second Vatican Council in the mid-1960s, the Abbey thought more about getting laity involved in the college's administration. In 1969, then, the title was transferred from the Abbey to the Board of Trustees. It was about this time Father Marion retired as Abbot; as the College was seeking a person to hold the presidency which had recently been vacated until more permanent arrangements could be made, Father Marion became President of Saint Leo College in 1970. He retired in 1971 and was given the title "President Emeritus."

A charter member of the College's Board of Trustees, Father Marion served on that body for nearly 20 years, retiring in 1988.

Father Marion enjoys walking around the grounds of the Abbey and the College and can often be seen walking about with a stylized wooden walking stick.

He is especially proud of the growth the college has made; however, he says that he is happy that the college is still committed to educating the "whole person."

Marion Bowman, former president, graduate, and abbot is a Saint Leo living legend. Photo by Colleen Flanagan.

If there is one person who can truly be called a Saint Leo legend, then that person is Father Marion.

SLC buildings: visions of the past

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

Besides students and faculty, one of the things that makes a college is its physical aspects; that is the buildings. The history of the various buildings on campus offers a unique perspective to Saint Leo College's Centennial Celebration.

In an interview with the Vice President and Special Assistant to the President, Alan Powers, the Monarch was able to learn of interesting history of some of Saint Leo's buildings.

The oldest building on campus is Saint Leo Hall/Abbey. The cornerstone was set by the Benedictan Monks in 1906. The Abbey Church was begun in 1936. Today, Saint Leo College owns half of the building in which the Humanities, Admissions and Residence areas are located. The Monks own the other half, including the church.

The next oldest building is Saint Edward Hall. It was completed in 1926 and remodeled in 1936; its first student-resident was Marion Bowman, who was later to go on to be Abbot of Saint Leo, President of the College, and who is currently a member of the Board of Trustees.

Saint Francis, built in 1952, is just one of the many older college facilities. Photo by Colleen Flanagan.

The College Theater Building is the third oldest building on campus. It was built in 1945. Today it serves as the College Theater and also hosts the Reserve Officers Training Corps. The actual theater itself was not completed until 1956. Saint Francis Hall, the main administrative building built in 1952, is the fifth oldest building on campus.

The Library is next on the list. The initial building was completed in 1958. It had extensive remodeling done in 1986. At the cost of two million dollars, a large wrap-around was added, leaving it in its present state.

With the reopening of Saint Leo as a college from a prep school, new residence halls were required. The first was Roderick in 1959. Benoit and Henderson were built in 1964 and 1966, respectively. On the west side of campus, the Sisters of Holy Name Priory completed Marmion in 1965, while Snyder and Villa were built in 1967 and 1966, respectively.

Meanwhile, the two hubs of student activity, McDonald Student Center was constructed in 1962, while Marion Bowman Activities Center was completed in 1970. Julia Deal Lewis Science Building was constructed in 1967. Crawford Hall was built earlier, in 1961.

Saint Leo College has recently acquired the option to purchase one-hundred additional acres, to add to its current fifty-five. This will ensure that Saint Leo College will continue to grow and prosper in its second century.

Arms and the Man, it left them laughing

By John A. Merullo
Contributing Editor

"If war is hell, I'm not to blame"—from Don McLean's "Everybody Loves Me, Baby"

War may be hell, but at least in George Bernard Shaw's, *Arms and the Man*, it's a funny sort of hell.

Saint Leo College Theatre presented a production of this 1894 Shaw comedy Oct. 25 through 29 (with the exception of Oct. 26) as part of the Centennial Humanities Festival.

The play, the story of a Swiss soldier fighting on the side of the Serbians in a Serbo-Bulgarian War who takes refuge in the bedroom of the daughter of a Bulgarian officer, is quite enjoyable.

The cast of Arms and the Man began the theatre season with triumph. Photo by David Frankel.

Its anti-war sentiments and satirical view make "Arms" meaningful, while its brisk dialogue and exaggerated characterizations make it entertaining.

Chief among this performance's assets is the superb performance given by junior English major Cris North who played Raina, the officer's daughter. North has been a delight to Saint Leo theatre-goers since her arrival on campus in 1987. She brings to Raina a special brand of intelligent humor, in particular, her handling of physical comedy, a brand of acting in which she has had little previous exposure. North was, without a doubt, the star of the show.

Also outstanding was senior English major Thomas Darren Felty as Captain Bluntschli, the Swiss. Felty is also a longstanding SLC favorite. He has yet to let an audience down. Again, with the exception of a few broadly comedic roles such as Christopher in the "Mousetrap" and Elwood in "Harvey," Felty has not shown physical comedy skills previously, but in "Arms," he came through like a pro.

Special note should be made of Saint Leo's newest star, junior English major April Dawn Isaacs who played Catherine, Raina's mother. Isaacs's performance was a true gem. She handled this outrageously funny character with a grace of a ballerina, not an easy task when one's character has all the charm of Ralph Kramden.

At her sassy best was sophomore theatre major Lisa McColgan as Louka, the maid. McColgan, I'm told, had a hard time adjusting to Louka in rehearsal, but you'd never know that from her performance. McColgan was a good actress when she came to Saint Leo last year and has only gotten better.

In a rather broad act of self-parody was junior English/theatre major Patrick David Childers as Sergius, Raina's betrothed. Childers seems to have a knack for playing the not-too-bright he-man roles, as he did in last spring's *Short Takes*. His wooden expressions and ultra-military demeanor were hilarious.

Senior English major David J. Peterson had the disadvantage of playing one of the less exciting roles in the play, that of Major Petkoff, Raina's father. Still, he managed to pull-off Petkoff's befuddled manner quite nicely.

The performance of sophomore theatre major David Gilpin as Nicola, the manservant was nice, but really could have been handled with more zing.

Freshman restaurant and hotel management major Juan Martin Corrada only appeared briefly in the first scene as a Russian soldier. His appearance was not long enough to form an opinion.

No play, however, can succeed without sound direction. This play received it by guest director Paul Hughes. Hughes, a Saint Leo alumnus, helped each actor to develop his or her character to its full potential or, at least, somewhere near it.

Dennis Henry's sets were lavish and totally appropriate. They helped to flesh out the world of 1880s Bulgaria.

The "little things" that go into a play are never very little. Each little detail takes hours of hard work; stage manager Brian Swann and assistant stage manager Denise Van Middlesworth, as well as the costume crew, led by McColgan, deserve recognition, along with the entire technical staff.

Another "little thing", too well-done to miss, was North's hairdo by Connie Frankel.

In conclusion, *Arms and the Man* should go down in the history of Saint Leo College as one of the finest plays produced here.

SGA: goals for the year

By Daniel Buksa
Monarch Staff Writer

What is the SGA and what can it do for you? SGA is the Student Government Association and it is, according to the *College Handbook*, the parent organization of all other recognized student organizations. Senior Amanda French, President of SGA, explained the possible service SGA can be to a student in an interview.

French first related that the main goal of SGA is to continue the SGA infrastructure successfully; that is, to keep SGA functioning to its normal capacity. "This is real difficult," said French, "because there are some 41 organizations recognized—each with different people and different goals."

Getting organizations to participate in SGA activities," is the biggest problem French says she has. In order to have a successful organization, according to French, an organization must work within the SGA framework an organization to receive funds from or get events approved by SGA, the people in the organizations must allow for adequate time; however, SGA is ready and willing to help. "I encourage everybody to participate. You don't have to be an SGA officer or Senator" states French.

This brought French to another point: "if there is something going on that you as a student do not agree with, don't just complain about it; become involved. For instance, if you feel that the food [in the cafeteria] is terrible, go work on the food committee," she said.

French also spoke of some big plans that SGA hopes to accomplish this year. In conjunction with the twentieth anniversary of Earth Day, April 22, 1990, and along with the impending Florida recycling statute, SGA will be leading a campus-wide effort to recycle glass, aluminum, and paper, and to eliminate the use of plastic foam packaging. French has already enlisted the support of Frankie Minor, Director of Residential Life and Lenny Conley, Marriott Corporation supervisor for McDonald Student Center Cafeteria. French said that she would follow through on these ideas even if it were not about to become a state law because the environment is an important issue.

In addition, French wishes to continue with the successful efforts of the SGA Scholarship Fund. She also said that she would like to try to improve the general school spirit here, which at times seems to be lacking.

When questioned about the role of the SGA Senate, French responded, "Anyone can make a motion in Senate meetings. And depending upon the outcome of the motion, the Senate will take appropriate action in the various committees." French continued by strongly defending the Senate concept. She restated her earlier assertion to become involved.

Within the Senate system, there are twelve different committees raging from Food to Traffic to Curriculum to Building. SGA is making an all-out effort to improve student life at Saint Leo. Led by an active and dedicated President, French, along with Vice President Eileen Valdini, Secretary Jamie Gelep and Treasurer Jennifer Petti, SGA encourages all SLC students to become involved.

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Sig Ep guilty of hazing

By William Quigley
Editor

The hazing incident that occurred Friday, Oct. 13 has resulted in the punishment of seven brothers of Sigma Phi Epsilon (Sig Ep). The incident took place in a San Antonio Orange Grove that is owned by one of the brothers of Sig Ep. While on the premises, several pledges were forced to do a light jog for 20 to 40 minutes. One of these pledges, Jason Petti, ran into a piece of wood while jogging, and some pieces of wood became lodged in his leg. One of the other pledges, who was also being hazed, complained, and the school began to investigate. After several weeks of investigation, Robert Ruday, Vice President for Student Affairs, decided that what the brothers did constituted hazing.

Hazing, according to the Student Handbook, means, "any action or situation which recklessly or intentionally endangers the mental or physical health or safety of a student for the purpose of admission into or affiliation with any organization."

All of the brothers involved with the incident received disciplinary probation lasting from one semester to one year. Also, as part of their probation, they are to fulfill public service hours and draw-up a letter of apology. The brothers were not the only ones to receive sanctions; pledges, who were involved with the incident, and others of the pledge class must also do service hours. In addition, they must prepare a special report on the topic of hazing and present it as a model for future pledges. Sig Ep plans on brining a speaker to campus to speak on the topic of hazing.

Ruday stated also, "Education must occur within Sig Ep. Evidently the information from the national Sigma Phi Epsilon is not reaching the pledges because the national organization strictly prohibits all types of hazing."

Sig Ep faced the possibility of a charter death penalty, and the national organization is still investigating the incident. The group was not disbanded because it was determined that the brothers involved were acting alone. They were not acting under activities that the fraternity sanctioned as a group; thus, only those individuals involved, plus the pledges, were punished.

Moore or less.....

by Tim Moore
Monarch Staff Writer

All the novelty of college life is over. Remember when your instructor didn't know what kind of a student you were? Remember when you actually looked forward to dinner? Remember when you didn't mind getting up for class? Those were the days.

About this time, students begin developing habits. Habits that involve sleeping, eating, and recreation. Habits that make people happy, and habits that cause people to dream of doing cruel things to members of the animal kingdom. Habits that the average human being would not be able to withstand if not in the college environment (see your college survival manual under "toxic gases and liquids associated with dirty laundry").

If you read my last article, you already know one of my habits.

The wake-up ritual is a habit that is unique to everyone. Some set their alarm ten minutes before class. Others set their alarms on hour before class, only to arrive late. (This can only be attributed to the snooze button). Some people (and you will note that there is no gender identification) get up hours before class. This can be attributed to the fact that it takes some people longer to get ready in the morning. The time between when these early-risers awaken and when they are ready to go to class is called a "cosmetic unit". For example, two cosmetic units roughly equals one four quarter professional football game (minus the halftime show).

Recreational habits are the most abundant; students play sports, attend social events (nice euphemism, heh?), and watch anything that's on television. The cartoon "the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles" is a favorite. NBC's David Letterman has become a minor deity in modern college mythology. MTV simply hypnotized some who sit and catch the saliva falling off their chins.

The habit of eating has mutated the most. For those of us on the meal plan, we realize the fact that we used to eat real food. Now, if the health permits, we are developing the habit of ingesting substances provided in the cafeteria. The biological mechanism that sued to tell us when we should be hungry has been absorbed by a mystical, overwhelming need to have pizza at 1:00 a.m..

All of these phenomena have puzzled even the most dedicated social scientists. Some of these scientist have dropped the subject completely in favor of moving to New York City, where things are simpler. Others simply shrug and offer you a beer. Maybe we will never know why we, as students, act the way we do. Maybe we don't want to.

from INCINERATOR pg. 5

source of air pollution and "do not pose any threat to nearby residents or the surrounding environment."

Kaufman dealt with his disagreement with the EPA over the safety of incineration in two ways. First, providing no substantiation, he accused EPA scientists of not telling the truth for fear of losing their jobs. Second, he said EPA political appointees "are and are hoping to work for hazardous waste companies." Waste-Tech does have one former EPA employee on the payroll; he was hired three years after he left the agency and was a civil service employee, not a political appointee.

Kaufman painted an alarming picture of the truck traffic necessary to haul waste to the plant. Visions of lines of tanker trucks festooned with skulls and crossbones clogging the local roads are frightening to any community. However, the Waste-Tech proposal mentioned an average of only three trucks a day. Kaufman flatly accused Waste-Tech of lying about truck traffic and said there was nothing in the permit limiting the number of trucks entering the plant. In fact, the permit application did specify the amount of waste to be treated yearly. If one divided the maximum permitted amount by the capacity of a tanker, and the result by 365, the answer was three trucks per day.

Land values in Atchison County are a function of the price of grain, interest rates, and the perceived trend of government subsidies. Kaufman warned that if an incinerator were sited here, land values would drop 50 to 70 percent, perhaps even 99 percent. A survey of all land that had changed hands in the area around Waste-Tech's planned facility in western Nebraska shows absolutely no drop in land prices.

All in all, Kaufman gave a command performance that had its desired effect. Two days after his visit, Waste- Tech dropped Atchison County as a proposed site. I'm sure that if a referendum had been held, a majority of the citizens would have voted against the siting of the incinerator in their county.

Of course, I'd rather have a computer software firm in my backyard than a hazardous waste incinerator. But I'd also rather live next door to an incinerator that to some of the hog farms I've seen (and smelt) around these parts. An incinerator is also probably better than having nobody next door-on our farm there are four unoccupied houses. On my four- mile drive to farm headquarters each morning, I drive by another four empty houses. A community of abandoned farmsteads, failing businesses, and crumbling roads and bridges is hardly a desirable one. Waste-Tech's project would have posed a negligible risk to our physical environment here in Atchison County, and it would have provided at least some hope of improving our business environment. Now in our second year of drought, we could sure use some business here not so dependent on the vagaries of Mother Nature.

The loss of 40 jobs by a depressed county in rural Missouri is hardly of national importance except for this: If the most environmentally safe way of dealing with a national problem cannot be built in Atchison County, what hope have we for dealing with the wastes our economy produces? After all, farmers here work with "hazardous" chemicals every day, many of them the same chemicals that would have been destroyed in the incinerator. We know they are dangerous, but if handled with care, their benefits far outweigh any risks to the environment. If a community used to dealing with these compounds take the likes of Hugh Kaufman at face value, the reaction of other communities is likely to be even more extreme. And this is not an academic debate. A law passed by Congress in 1984 placed strict limits on what wastes can be landfilled. By 1990, a total ban will be placed on the dumping of untreated chemicals. According to Gregg Easterbrook in a recent *Newsweek* article, 96 percent of these wastes are handled where they are produced, but 4 percent will have to be treated, mostly by incineration. Easterbrook further points out that by failing to use new technologies, we are forced to continue using out-dated methods of dealing with waste. So, in effect, Kaufman's efforts will result in more damage to the environment.

One final note. In the weeks after Kaufman's visit, three small businesses here in Atchison County closed their doors. Of course, it would have been too late to make any difference to those businesses. But it seems clear that the citizens of Atchison County have chosen a gradual decline in preference to any environmental risks whatsoever.

In the westerns I loved as a youngster, though the cow town might have been terrorized by the gunfighter, in the end, the citizens of the town overcame their fear and banded together for the good of the community. But here in Atchison County, fear was the victor.

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from QUAKE pg. 5

maintained Kris Lindquist, a junior at Occidental College in Los Angeles. "It's just something I accept. I know it's coming, but it's just a part of life."

In 1987, a local report estimated as many as 2,000 students at UCLA would die if the big one hit.

Two years ago, a Southern California quake killed a California State University-Los Angeles student when a slab of concrete fell on her.

Sachau believes the Northern California quakes will have a lasting impact on all the students who endured them. "It wouldn't surprise me a bit if their performance level dropped for the rest of the term.

Monarch movies

Darren Felty
Monarch Movie Critic

Woody Allen's masterful farewell to the 1980's, *Crimes and Misdemeanors,* may very well be the most complete and mature endeavor of his long and checkered career. Combining the serious treatment of sin, guilt, and self-betrayal with the serio-comedy of a quirky, soul-searcher floundering amidst the waves of a sea of cheap success, superficiality and unrequited love, *Crimes* offers us a unique film based on a two-story structure that ties itself together in temporary slip-knot at film's end. Playing the sinner to quiet, intense perfection is Martin Landau. The searcher is, of course, the ever-present and always Allen Allen.

Landau plays Judah Rosenthal, a successful opthalmologist who must confront his own capacity for evil when the security of his comfortable family existence is threatened by the woman with whom he has been having an affair for the past two years (Angelica Huston). Compounding lie upon lie, Judah is finally driven to the contemplation and enactment of a deed that will seal him forever in the labyrinths of his dishonesty and guilt, until he even lies to himself to escape the burden of his own actions. His moral confusion and recognition of the facade of his existence form the center of the film, placing him at odds with the spiritual upbringing of his youth, which he thinks he has since rejected, and the cruel reality of this world, a world that, to him, is "harsh, empty of values, pitiless."

Running parallel to this story is that of Clifford Stern (Allen), a small-time documentary film-maker who is trying to cope with an unhappy marriage, a floundering career, and a super-successful brother-in-law (Alan Alda) whom he not only despises but must shoot in a documentary for PBS. Into this mix steps Allie Reed (Mia Farrow), an associate producer who becomes the object of Clifford's growing infatuation. The complications and revelations develop onward from there.

Shirking all contrived endings, Allen concludes both of these stories with the same thoughtfulness and flourish of realism that pervades the film. No final, easy solutions are offered, and there are no ultimate conclusions. Life is a mystery, a continuous flux of choice, circumstance and moral ambiguity whose meaning and purpose may be deeply probed for and questioned but offers up no ready solutions for the guilt-ridden and world-weary traveler. This probing and questioning are entrenched in the very essence of the film, from the internal dilemmas of Judah to a wonderful remembered dinner conversation of his youth that pits the firm faith of his father against the quasi-nihilistic skepticism of his Aunt May.

Allen is able in this film to combine an almost Hawthornian seriousness with the bizarre comedy of everyday existence. A microcosm of complexity that both enlightens and confuses while never forgetting the simple remedy of human love and companionship. *Crimes and Misdemeanors* satisfies on all levels, from mind to emotion, from the ridiculous to the sublime. It may be tenuous redemption for us at best, or no redemption at all, but when combined with Allen's meticulous genius and mature vision of the modern world that makes us face ourselves in all our sinfulness, absurdity and persistent hopefulness, it is enough.

* * * 1/2 stars

La Triviata

By John A. Merullo
Contributing Editor

SAINT LEO TRIVIA

1. In what year was the town of Saint Leo, Fla. incorporated?
2. Which was founded first, Holy Name Priory or Saint Leo Abbey?
3. On how many acres of land does the main campus of Saint Leo College rest?
4. What is the ZIP Code for Saint Leo?
5. In what year were green and gold selected to be Saint Leo College's colors?
6. When did Saint Leo graduate its first students with baccalaureate degrees?
7. What are the two names for the lake on which Saint Leo College is located?
8. What important change did Holy Name Priory make in 1911?
9. Where is the statue of Saint Leo located on campus?
10. Name the seven presidents of Saint Leo College.

ANSWERS

1. Saint Leo, Fla. was incorporated in 1891.
2. Holy Name Priory (then Holy Name Convent) was founded Feb. 28, 1889, approximately four months before the monastery.
3. Saint Leo College sits on 54 acres of land.
4. The ZIP Code for Saint Leo is 33574.
5. Green and gold were chosen as the college's colors in 1959, the year the college program was inaugurated.
6. Saint Leo College conferred its first bachelor's degrees in 1967.
7. Saint Leo is located on Lake Jovita, also known as Clear Lake.
8. In 1911, Holy Name Priory was physically moved from San Antonio to its present location.
9. The statue of Saint Leo is located between Saint Leo Hall and the Daniel A. Cannon Memorial Library.
10. The seven presidents of the College are, in chronological order: Dr. John I. Leonard; the Rev. Stephen Herrmann, O.S.B.; Dr. Anthony Zaitz; the Right Rev. Marion Bowman, O.S.B. (President Emeritus); Dr. James Southard; Dr. M. Daniel Henry; and currently, Monsignor Frank Mouch.

from COMMUNITY pg. 1

Leo.

During the dinner, two former students of Saint Leo were honored, Walter Friebel, the oldest living person to attend Saint Leo, and Benjamin Watkins, the oldest living graduate of Saint Leo. Friebel jokingly referred to his age, "I used to drink and wobble, now I don't drink and I still wobble." He went on to recount his academic days at Saint Leo, "I wasn't a good student, but what I did learn here was enough to make my life fulfilled." Watkins gave much of the credit for success in life to Saint Leo, "I gained social, academic, and spiritual growth from Saint Leo. I enjoyed the advantages from Saint Leo and with my knowledge, moved up the ladder of success." Each former student received a certificate, a catalog from the year they entered Saint Leo, and a small gift from the College.

Marion Bowman O.S.B., former president of Saint Leo College, a graduate of the school, and a former abbot of the Saint Leo Abbey, summed up the night's celebratory meaning, "We are all a part of the same organization, and it is about time we got to know each other again!"

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Basketball preview 89

By Paul Studer
Sports Editor

"We have the talent, the chemistry, and the desire. This could be the best team ever at Saint Leo" – Carl Green.

The 1989-1990 Monarch Basketball team, on paper, is the most talented in recent memory. Four starters return from a team that went 15-12 last year. Leading the way is first team all-conference point guard Carl Green (19.4 point per game). Ron Taylor (15.7 points per game) is bigger, stronger, and more determined and may explode this year. Pierre Augustin (16.3 point per game) is as good as they come and should have a banner year. Agres Thorpe (10.4 points per game) is hampered with a stress fracture and will miss the first four to six games; Tyburn DeBellotte must step in and pick-up the slack.

Randy Copher, 6'11", 240 pound transfer, is a welcoming addition to a team that, last year, was the shortest in the conference. Rugged Rich Slader has another year of experience and should bang some heads. Eric Brooks is a force on the boards and will be a vital link to a successful year. Freshman, Peter Angelos, a 6' 7" forward from Wisconsin averaged 21 points and 10 rebounds in high school, is expected to contribute immediately. Bob Coakley, Robert Gandy, and Tony Michalski are vastly underrated and, to put it bluntly, can play the game.

Last year, the Monarch's knocked on the door of supremacy. This year, they should kick it in. The toughest Division II Conference in the country, the Sunshine State Conference, has gotten even better. Coach Gillespie states, "Our men have been through the war enough times to know if you don't come to play every night in the conference, it will be a long season."

1. University of Tampa
2. Saint Leo College
3. Florida Institute of Technology
4. Florida Southern
5. Rollins College
6. Eckerd College
7. Barry University

from CENTENNIAL pg. 6

Fr. Charles Mohr--He was the first superior of the community, first director of the college, first abbot, and 41-year force in shaping Saint Leo until his death in 1931.

Fr. Benedict Roth--The first faculty member of the college, he arrived on July 18, 1890 and was a pack rat who preserved everything he could in scrapbooks and chronologies for the next 35 years until his death in 1925. What we know of Saint Leo's pioneering years, we owe to him.

Fr. Roman Kirchner--The most troublesome of the monks of the early days, he repeatedly gambled his Saint Anthony Church fund-raising proceeds in foolish stock market speculations, not for his own benefit but in the vain hope that he could increase his parish's wealth. (When these developments came to light, Fr. Charles Mohr was so embarrassed that for years afterward, as a means of restitution, the abbey took no salary for the priest it supplied to Saint Anthony). Ultimately, Kirchner was exiled to Saint Leo's parish mission of St. Kilian's in Long Island, N.Y. Fr. Roman was also noteworthy for his enormous appetite and could eat prodigious quantities of food without apparent effort, on one occasion, consuming an entire pressed duck with all the trimmings for breakfast and then returning for lunch still hungry. He died of a heart attack after such a meal on February 21, 1921.

Fr. James Shabaker--He was Saint Leo's foremost missionary and spent time opening its venture in Cuba in 1898, as well as developing its outreach to the black community of nearby St. Thomas, Florida. Restless and unhappy in the monastery, he served at St. Kilian's and took up residence at St. Bernard Abbey when he contracted cancer, dying at 48 in 1918, his body then buried at Saint Leo.

Frater Lawrence Wiegand--More than anyone of this era, he was the lost treasure of Saint Leo. A popular disciplinarian at 19, he wrote and directed the first college play, organized the "College Stars" baseball team as catcher-manager and died of tuberculosis at the age of 23 in 1897. Wiegand was commemorated in the name for the student theatre company– the St. Lawrence Dramatic Association– for half a century afterward.

Brother Anthony Poiger--A hunchback from the time he fell off a table as an infant in Germany, he was Saint Leo's master builder. He arrived in 1890 and had a hand in all its construction projects until his death in 1926, most notably Saint Leo Abbey and Hall, built under his direction with innovative Palmer Hollow Blocks from 1906 to 1920 at a cost of $52,000.

Brother Andrew Huemmer--He planted the first college strawberry patch in 1892, but when he was not accepted for his final vows at Saint Leo in 1894, he returned to Maryhelp Abbey, where he died in a horrifying sawmill accident in 1900.

Brother Thomas Napiecek--The first North Carolina brother to join the Florida college project on August 24, 1889, he became Saint Leo's first "Farm Boss" and helped plant all its orange groves through the 1920's; Brother Thomas died in 1939.

Brother Gerard Schneider--The Abbey's most noteworthy scientist (though not by academic training), he not only took the mail boat across Lake Jovita to the railroad depot twice a day for thirty years, he kept meticulous weather records from 1897 to 1950. He died in 1952, and so monumental was his achievement that the U.S. Weather Bureau named Saint Leo a "climatological bench-mark" because of the scope and thoroughness of his half century of data.

Brother Leo Fuchsbuecher--As an 18-year-old brother-candidate when he came to Saint Leo in 1890, he once confessed, he used to hop over the fence to filch a lemon from Judge Dunne's grove to flavor his tea. A prolific cook and baker of the abbey's celebrated bread, he also ran the college farm for four decades. He was the last of the pioneers to die--at 87 on January 20, 1960. He bridged the transition of Saint Leo from a college to a prep school to a college again.

However, one defines the term, the founders of Saint Leo were a distinctive and intriguing lot.

Dr. Horgan is professor of history and chairs the Division of Social Science. This is the fourth in his series of articles for the *Monarch* on the early years of the college. His book, *Pioneer College*, will be published in December.

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